THE OUTCROP —is— $2 a Year —IN— ADVANCE AND $2.50 TO PEOPLE WORTHY OF CREDIT.

THE OUTCROP.

Devoted to the Mining and Development of the Windermere and Golden Divisions of the District of North East Kootenay.

The Paystreak of Advts. never pinches out in this Paper. Try one before the space is all staked out.

Vol. II., No. 47. Canterbury, B. C., Thursday, April 24, 1902. $2.00 Per Year.

VALUE OF A MINE

To the Community in Which the Mine Exists--Facts and Figures.

The following letter written by Mr. A. G. Galt of Rossland was recently published in the Victoria Colonist, and is worthy of careful reading:

Sir,—Few people realize the value of a mine, in active operation, to the community in which it exists. The general assumption is that the benefit of it goes mostly into the pockets of the owners, and that the community at large is not much affected by its prosperity or failure. Nothing can be further from the truth. A working mine is first and foremost profitable to the community surrounding it; secondly to the province (especially in creating and supporting population); and lastly (but by no means always), to the owners of it. During the last ten years numbers of mines and prospects have been developed throughout the province, and many millions of dollars have been expended without the return, in the majority of cases, of a single dollar by way of profits to those who supplied the money.

That this expenditure has been a special benefit to the communities in which the mines were situate I is shown by the creation of such centres of population as Sandon, Nelson, Rossland, Grand Forks, Greenwood, Phoenix, Moyie, and other communities.

That such expenditure is a vast benefit to the province, may be seen at a glance from the public accounts, which show that upwards of 25 per cent of the entire revenue of the province is derived directly from the mining industry, and probably another 25 per cent is derived indirectly from the same source.

Finally, that such expenditure is not, under present conditions, profitable to the owners of mines is shown by the general cessation of dividends, and by the reluctance of the investing public to risk any further advances.

The benefit which is realized by the first two classes above mentioned, viz. the community in which a mine is being operated and the province at large, can be shown by the statistics of almost any mine. Let me take as an example the Centre Star of Rossland, which also enjoys the rare distinction of having paid a few dividends. During the year ending September 30, 1901, the Centre Star shipped 80,419 tons of ore to the Trail smelter.

The smelter's gross assay value of this ore, after deducting indirect charges (as shown by the annual report), was $1,177,150.57.

The business of the company being continuous, it is impossible to point out how every dollar of this money was expended, but the report enables us to see the main items, and the particular classes of individuals who reaped the benefit. Take the following items:

1. The Canadian Smelting Company of Trail, B.C., (calculated by deducting the net value from the gross value)	$882,515.66
2. Cost of mining (i.e., wages paid to miners, muckers, engineers, timbermen, etc.	258,240.23
3. Provincial ore tax	13,880.92
4. General expenses (diamond drilling, depreciation of plant, legal expenses, office expenses, etc.)	55,223.03
5. Dividends	175,040.00
	$885,177.84

To the above items of expenditure must be added the cost of improvements during 1901, to the machinery, buildings and equipment of the mine, amounting to fully $25,000 a large portion of which necessarily found its way into the pockets of the lumber merchants, machinists and laborers of Rossland.

The above facts and figures show that a single mine of moderate capacity is capable of distributing fully a million dollars amongst its employees and others. With the exception of the Le Roi Company, whose smelter is in the United States, the bulk of the expenditure occurs within the province, and in the immediate vicinity of the mine.

During the year ending the 31st December, 1901, the War Eagle mine paid $119,185.25 to the Trail smelter, and distributed $177,500.23 among its miners, diamond drillers, and other employees in British Columbia; but the shareholders did not receive a cent.

The output of the Le Roi mine last year was nearly double as much as the combined output of the Centre Star and War Eagle, yet its shareholders did not realize a farthing.

Just how long mine-owners may be willing to continue paying out money without receiving any return is a question which is worth pondering.

In any line of business the question is promptly answered. Charge a man more than your goods or your services are worth, and he will simply go elsewhere. Insist upon monopolizing the profits of every deal, and he will not continue to deal with you. Have we not pretty nearly reached this condition of affairs in British Columbia?

The entire revenue of the province for the year ending June 30, 1901 (as shown by the public accounts at page 302), was $1,605,923.57.

This sum of money, large as it is, falls short of the amount contributed by the Centre Star, War Eagle and Le Roi mines to the people of this province during the same period.

Is it not time, Mr. Editor, that our Government and Legislature should cease wrangling over side issues, and devote their attention to the encouragement of an industry whitch is so fruitful to the whole province?

Mr. Galt in the foregoing sums up things about right. His views may be regarded as pessimistic by some people, but they appeal more to showing that now is the best time to handle the difficult questions. The existing conditions of mining in British Columbia are in need of attention and it is well to show where the defects are and, as this gentleman has done, show the benefits to the whole province in a manner that cannot be gainsaid. If our legislators gave as much attention to mining as some of them do to casting spleen and howling over charges this province would be flourishing.

Not only can every kind of vegetable and grain be grown in the Upper Columbia Valley, but it has been proven beyond all doubt that all kinds of shrubs, such as goose, black and red raspberries, currants, etc., etc., are a bountiful crop. Apple, pear, plum and cheer trees have also met with success wherever given careful attention. Last year several ranchers picked considerable fruit though their trees were young. Consequently many others will plant trees this season, and there is reason to believe that this valley will prove an extensive fruit-producer in a few years—more, like potatoes, etc., there will always be a good market. Now is the time to plant many of these shrubs, etc.

SHOULD BE ADVERTISED

This District As a Summer Resort Can't be Beat

There is an excellent opportunity for the people now to secure for this district a high class reputation as a summer resort for tourists. Field, Banff and Glacier have already attained a good standing as places for tourists and sightseers, and for the past ten years upwards of 2,000 people annually register at these places. This being the case it is only a matter of hard fact to go about to induce these people of the province to be driven by a trip up the Columbia river. It was suggested to the Outcrop by Captain Armstrong, last year, when we endeavored to bring this matter to the front, that a number of large photographs of the picturesque scenery along the route be placed in these hotels. This was a good idea and would have good results if carried out.

An enterprising photographer could do much in this line and at the same time make money for himself by having views of scenery for sale. There is nothing that attracts attention so quick as photography.

It is necessary also to advertise the district generally so that tourists would have a general knowledge of it. As we have before pointed out that few care to remain more than a few days at any of these other places and that here there are so many and varied points of interest it is very evident that we would have the longer visit.

In the Columbia Valley tourists could spend any length of time fishing and shooting on river, lakes on up the creeks. They could ride or drive over the country for many miles and visit places of beauty and interest. Nelson and the Slocan are endeavoring to attract tourists but they are side tracked as compared with this valley, nor have they the varied scenery as it is here. Let us, one and all, assist in making our scenery pay as well as our land and mines.

The war office has issued a return showing the total losses since the commencement of the South African war, until February 28th, as follows: The total number is given as 86,186, as against 86,157 for the preceding month.

The detailed statistics of casualties are as follows: Officially admitted, 86,186; in hospitals and not convos in South Africa (government figures) 14,500; colonial invalids, 4,000; civilian deaths, 2,000; casualties, including returned invalids, since March 1st, 1,000, making a total of 110,686.

In addition the Boers took, and reckoned, about 25,000 British prisoners.

It is estimated that $90,000,000 represents the investment in machinery in the gold mines of South Africa.

The love of nature leads to wisdom and goodness.

THE OUTCROP is on sale at A. R. Yates' Drug Store in Peterboro.

Dr. T. D. Talmage is dead. He was a great preacher and a good man.

The Outcrop may start a serial on the Improvement of the Columbia river.

The man who takes no interest in politics has no right to vote. But the man who would vote for any party now in B.C. takes too much interest.

Rev. Mr. Taggart will conduct services next Sunday in Windermere at 11 a. m. Peterboro at 3 p.m. and Athalmer at 7:30 p.m. Everbody is welcome.

Cranbrook Herald: The editor of the Canterbury Outcrop has been compelled to suspend, owing to a lack of finances. It takes money to print a newspaper, and Brother Evans has discovered this to his cost. There are men who will read a paper and never think of paying for it, nor will they ever notice any kind of a notice or dun. It is such a spirit that kills many newspapers, coupled with lack of business ability on the part of the publisher. Business is business, and the man who attempts to run a champagne paper in a lager beer town, will, sooner or later, be up against the real thing.

Now if there is a town in British Columbia with less of the lager beer flavor than Canterbury we would like the Herald to name it. It is not Cranbrook. We appreciate your good intentions Herald but don't hit any of our noses.

If the shanks to machine drills were taken and break, heat the shank to low red heat and cover from the air in ashes or dry sand to anneal.

The reopening of the Great Falls, Mont. smelter, the Mining and Scientific Press says, is because the Great Northern railway will change from Great Falls to the Canadian line from the narrow to broad gauge, when the smelter will bid for Canadian ores. It will be rebuilt and water power substituted for steam.

When sharpening and tempering drills, leave the sets on the forge until all are finished, then heat the bits cherry red, but not the body of the steel; dip in clean water, moving slowly down, then out, leaving heat enough in the body of the drills to temper the bits by starting temper to show color. Check color by cooling in slack tub.

We have no doubt that the impression prevalent in Victoria that the Railway Bill will not be brought down this session is correct, says the Vancouver Province, which is the latest paper to reach this office. Our own opinion is, and we think it will receive the endorsement of the general public, that this whole matter should be laid over until next session for the purpose of giving people, as well as the members of the House, an opportunity to study the railway question in its entirety as it affects British Columbia, so that when the Legislature meets again a thoroughly understandable policy may be framed not only by the Government, but by the Opposition, and that the people may be able intelligently to follow the action of the House in all matters connected with this large subject of railway construction. By such a delay no injury can possibly be done to any interests. In regard to the Canada Northern, it is evident that nothing is to be gained by the province in hurrying matters.

A cubic inch of water evaporated at atmospheric pressure will make a cubic foot of steam.

The development of a mine is exploration. The stoping and working of a mine after it is developed is exploitation.

Socialism is rapidly gaining ground in British Columbia, and Socialists should be contented to see their platform planks being adopted.

DISTRICT NEWS

Navigation Requires Assistance--Many Other interesting Items.

Blue Ribbon Tea is a leader.

Sunday school service will be held every Sunday at Windermere.

Say, Pard! Have you written that letter to the Postmaster General?

The new smelter at Marysville is to have a capacity of 225 to 250 a day.

C. E. Hamilton, collector of votes, will hold a Court of Revision at Golden on May 5th.

Capt. Armstrong is arranging for an excursion on the North Star from Fort Steele to Hansen's about May 15th.

The Athalmer Public School opened Monday after being closed for a short time owing to the illness of most of the pupils.

Mr. Wm. Noble arrived in Peterboro on Monday's stage from London, Ont. He will assist Mr. T. H. Taylor surveying this summer.

Mr. R. Rusdolph Bruce is making preparations to have a fine big garden in Peterboro this season. Tuesday he showed the Outcrop his hotbeds which are doing well.

Mrs. W. S. Stiles has a peculiar bill which she prizes very highly. The stocks are two about 18 inches high and it will soon bloom. It was started in the large belt is now in the green.

Messrs. Ross & Johnstone and Harry Amme returned last week from their prospecting trip up Spillimacheen river bringing with them some very fine looking rock. They have since returned to Fort Steele.

Mr. Chas. Palmer, the well known mining expert, returned to Peterboro Monday, having spent the winter months at his home in California. He looks as healthy and happy as ever, and will start up McDonald creek in a few days.

Mrs. J. Balman of Windermere, Mrs. J. Lake of Athalmer, Mrs. W. F. Evans of Canterbury and Mrs. O. Starke of Peterboro met in Peterboro last Friday as a committee to purchase the necessary furnishings for the Windermere District Hospital with the funds raised by the Hospital Ball. These ladies were appointed by the trustees.

The next issue of the Golden Era is to be the last and it is dying an easy death evidently a painless one. For three weeks now the Era has announced that on the April 25th it would commit suicide and there is none to interfere, but like Ardearth it will live again in a new town and under a new name. The Era for over 11 years has said nice things about the town and people of Golden. It has had many editors and troubles, and now it dies without any false papers and possibly without even a tombstone. Many papers are considering with the Era and its editor—we don't. Editor Ed. V. Chambers is a real good fellow, we know him and like him; he is a good printer and can earn good wages in any office in America. He has worked hard and given a better paper than his support warranted and would have done even better had he been able to employ help. His bearing is defiance which is his one drawback in the newspaper line. We wish Mr. Chambers success with his new venture and know he can do better elsewhere. As for the Era it has been a bother to its various editors and evidently the public people in general, it, and at a future date may want a paper. The most enterprising men of Golden have supported the paper at all times but the slowness of the editors have let the Voice of the town subside to a dying whisper.

The continued cold nights are not only bad for the prospectors but a hindrance to navigation on the Columbia river as the water has raised very little up to the present time. Latest reports from Golden are to the effect that the steamer Hyak would make a start on Tuesday last, but it will have little chance of success until the river rises. Another thing that is provoking to our navigators, as well as to the people of this valley, is that the Dominion Government has not provided any funds for the working of the dredge on the river this season, which is a real necessity. The whole business of this valley depends upon navigation and it is the duty of the Government to improve the channel of the river every year until it is in a condition for easy navigation all the open season. With the exception of a very small amount of supplies freighted in by teams the country depends upon the navigation of this river. Up the Columbia river everything for the rancher, the miner, the prospector and the merchant must come, and down it the ore and other products must go. Each year the freight both ways is increasing and that to no small extent, so that it would be well to represent these facts to the Government in a form that would necessitate immediate action by them. The Golden Board of Trade have made a move in this direction and a united effort should now be made throughout the valley.

Blue Ribbon Tea on top. Staple next.

Pat. Ranch has started in the livery business at Peterboro.

Quite a number of fine deer have been caught at Athalmer lately.

An Artic goose was seen in the lake near Canterbury last week.

Mr. H. F. Foster has returned to Orlando from a visit to Republic.

House, lot 18, and Lot for sale in Peterboro. For particulars apply to J. S. Lamond, Peterboro.

R. H. Washburn was down from the Paradise mine last week selling some of the interest of all parties—to himself.

E. S. Russell was down from Boulder Hill last week. He has decided to quit ranching for the present.

The men at the Bungan continue to sack ore. Some good specimens of the ore may be seen at this office.

Mr. W. S. Sands drove Messrs. A. R. Yates, H. Macdonald and Pe. Elliott to Sinclair Hot Springs yesterday. They will boil until Sunday.

The outlook for North East Kootenay continues to grow brighter. The outside world is beginning to recognize the fact that we have interest in paying quantities and that as a new camp it cannot be beaten by any other.

Messrs. Griffith and Warren returned on Tuesday from Windermere. Mr. Warren reports that the Outcrop will likely be able to resume publication, and the residents of the district feel that they cannot afford to lose it.—Ed. This is quite correct. If we can continue to get our dues we will soon give a much better service than ever. Our faith in North East Kootenay is unbounded and we appreciate the interest displayed by the people of this district in the Outcrop and we only ask a settlement of arrears, and would not trouble our readers with these things were not our field of operation so large, and when we spend our time near at and not for the greater benefit of the district we say it ourselves just what is coming to us.

THE OUTCROP.

Published Every Thursday in the heart of a Wonderfully Rich Mineral and Agricultural District.

Subscription, $2.00 a Year; Foreign countries, $2.50.
Extra postage will be added on checks.

Advertising Rates: Display ads., $2 per column inch per month. Legal ads. 15 cents per nonpareil line for first insertion and 10 cents each additional insertion; reading notices 25 cents per line each issue. Ninety day legal notices, $10; sixty days, $7.50; thirty days, $5.

W. P. Evans, - - - Publisher and Proprietor.

CANTERBURY, B.C., THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1902.

There are 14,201 Chinese and 3,511 Japanese in British Columbia, so the Dominion census returns show—just 17,712 too many.

According to the electoral divisions outlined in the Redistribution Bill Columbia District has a population of 1,978, at least so it is published in a pamphlet by the Bureau of Provincial Information.

There are 74,173 unmarried males and only 34,549 females in this Province. The boys will have to look sharp, but then no one will object if they send to Tom Eaton's under present conditions for a wife.

There are 37,181 married males in this Province and only 27,169 females. This is not a square deal Men who earn their living here should bring their wives and families here. With more than 10,000 wives brought here and allowing four children to a family, our population would be increased 50,000.

It will be but a short while now until the snow will disappear from off the hills and men with money behind them will be heading for this district with the intention of investing in some of our mineral showings. Therefore, we would advise our prospectors to hold their bonnets on and not to get hot when an offer of $10,000 is offered for a claim they once asked $100,000.

It is pleasant to note the amount of increased attention gardening is given this spring in the Columbia valley. In every town and on the ranches vegetables fruit and flowers are being cultivated, and soon this will be known as the "Valley of Gardens." Too much commendation cannot be given as there is nothing more elevating or beautiful and even profitable than making a home attractive in this way.

Alfred Pelkey is now editor of the Lardeau Eagle vice R. P. Pettipiece, and it is evident Mr. Pelkey will turn out a good live paper, although evidently he is not so "hard" a yielder of the quill as his predecessor. Mr. Pelkey deserves success as already he appears to have the best interests of the Lardeau at heart. Mr. Pettipiece tore up a syndicate operating in the Lardeau, whose manager tried to sell stock with a line of religion on the side, and for expressing his opinion was obliged to quit, but he will likely publish a Socialist paper in Vancouver. Parm can't be suppressed, and as we taught him to print we wish him every success.

The Bureau of Provincial Information has published two more bulletins. Bulletin No. 2 is titled "British Columbia of Today," which is a report of a lecture delivered by Hon. J. H. Turner, Agent-General, at the Imperial Institute, London. Bulletin No. 3 is titled "Skeena River District and Bulkley Valley Settlement," which gives a general description of this country and its resources. A special inducement is made to practical farmers in the Bulkley Valley of one hundred acres free, grant included, in a pre-emption of 320 acres. The two bulletins are issued for the purpose of advertising the resources of this rich Province and should be of material use in that direction.

W. W. Waite of Colfax has patented a new hand drill which he has on exhibition at Spokane, where a carload will arrive about May 1. The drill is unique in many respects. It consists of four four-pound hammers on steel handles about 15 inches in length, attached to a balance wheel which turns by a crank. At every revolution of the wheel there are four strokes of the hammers, thus making it possible to strike 240 blows a minute with little exertion. The weight of this drill is about 150 pounds, which is an important fact to be considered where transportation is difficult. It is claimed that it will do the work of from four to six men, according to the quality of the rock. The simplicity of its workings, says an exchange, can perhaps be more readily understood when it is stated that at every strike of the hammers the drill is turned and held automatically for the next stroke. It has exactly the same movement as a miner makes when swinging a hammer, with the exception of doing away with the return motion, which ordinarily consumes about 80 per cent. of a man's energy.

In discussing the Chinese question the Rossland World brings out a point which is worthy of note. Of the whites there are about 30,000 working men as opposed to 15,000 Japs and Chinese. From some industries, such as quartz mining the latter are at present practically excluded. Their competition in other forms of labor is therefore both direct and severe, and white men have no chance of employment except on the wages of their inferior competitors.

In the evidence before the Oriental commission it was generally conceded that three Chinamen together were equal to one white man as a consumer. Furthermore, a white man marries and has children, the Oriental does not. The average family is something over four. Now the worth of 30,000 Orientals to the manufacturers is as 10 whites. But if the Oriental was supplanted by whites the 30,000 men would represent a population of about 120,000 people. That is to say the manufacturer by employing Oriental labor curtails his market from 120,000 to 10,000 people. He therefore curtails production and therefore employs less men and makes far less money.

It is reported that there are a number of wholesale houses in Victoria and Vancouver. We would never know it by reading the Kootenay papers, as the cards of only two or three firms can be found and they are so small that weak-eyed people are liable to go blind searching for them. The coast merchants are uneducated in the art of using the lever that swings this mundane sphere.

Canadian Pacific Railway

New Schedule

Effective October 13, '01

Trains pass Golden:
Eastbound 15:10
Westbound 10:20

Stage for Windermere District leaves Golden at 8 o'clock Sundays and arrives in Golden at 15:30 on Fridays.

Passengers booked to all Eastern Canadian and United States points.

Berths reserved on Atlantic steamers for passengers to the Old Country.

Direct steamer service from Vancouver to
China, Japan, Australia, Alaska

Full information and Illustrated Pamphlet furnished on Application.

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General Merchandise

P. T. Co.

We Have the
Largest Stock of General Goods of Every Description
To Select from in this District.

The Miner, Prospector and Rancher
Supplied with Everything Needed at Lowest Prices.

Family Trade given every attention.

The Peterborough Trading Co.
PETERBOROUGH, B.C.

A Safe and Profitable Investment

Buy a LOT

in Canterbury the recognized

CENTRAL POINT

of North East Kootenay.

Capital hesitates to buy when not being able to obtain a deed of their property when paid for

Take no Chances in this Respect.

We Guarantee you a Deed on all Lots immediately on payment or Refund Money.

The Canterbury Townsite Co., Ltd.,

W. S. SANTO,
Agent,
Canterbury, B.C.

OUR ORE SHIPMENTS

Following is the number of pounds of ore shipped from the Windermere District and the value so far as we have been able to ascertain, which will be augmented shortly:

Mine	Pounds.	Value
Paradise.....	1,598,310	
" In transit	300,000	
Delphine.....	78,831	$3,529.26
" In transit	135,500	
Red Line, in transit	162,000	
Swansea.....	4,000	
White Cat.....	2,000	
Silver Belt.....	20,500	1,151.01
M. T. Fraction ...	34,000	2,252.24
" In transit	45,000	
Bunyan.....	1,000	49.00
	2,385,141	$7,280.55

A PRAYER.

Protect me, Lord, from these, Thy saints, the sanctimonious few;
Oh! save me from their clutches when mortgages come due.
Oh! put me not into the hands of these the men of woe,
Who call this earth a "vale of tears," and strive to make it so.
Oh! guard me from the blue-nosed goat who lend at cent per cent,
And take a thousand dollar lien for ninety dollars lent.
Make me, instead, the debtor of some man with human taints;
At any rate protect me, Lord, from these, Thy modern saints.

Their thoughts are far from modern life; they never, never sin;
They strive to bring to righteousness the very men they skin;
They never go a step astray; they never deign to smile;
They sin not, and they only aim to castigate the vile.
But, oh! why should they count it best with cold and holy arts
To rivet ostentatious shackles around their hard and stony hearts?
Their ears are deaf enough, God wot, to pleading and complaints,
And so I pray protect me, Lord, from these Thy modern saints!

Oh! save me from the sacrificed, the ineffectual good,
Who tell us what we shouldn't do and preach us what we should;
These saints who squeeze a dollar twice and wear cheap aureoles
Will take our children's bread and then attempt to save our souls!
Give me, instead, a worldly man, with some few healthy stains
That show he has the common blood of mankind in his veins,
And heart that swells enough sometimes to overthrow constraints,
But in my need protect me, Lord, from self-appointed saints!

—Ellis Parker Butler.

National Minimum Wages.

If the people of the United States will not learn by the experience of other nations—but they must most difficult of all to learn by the experience of other nations—they may get out of the trouble and the advantages which these others attained without suffering the terrible calamity in which they unwittingly threaten to overwhelm American civilization, writes Sidney Webb in the International Monthly. The remedy lies in what are in England are beginning to call the "Policy of the National Minimum." We must give up the idea of individual freedom of competition, which the combinations of capital have proved to be illusory, and take up, instead, the freedom of collective life. We must get back as a community what we have lost as individuals.

There will have to be a national minimum of wages. The trusts, or the other employers, will be under no legal obligation to employ any person whatsoever. But if they do employ him or her it will be waived or ignored, that its terms shall not be such as will impair the efficiency of the citizen or diminish the vitality of the race. To engage labor at wages insufficient to repair the waste of tissue cause by the employment is demonstrably to injure the community as a whole, and will be prosecuted as such in the criminal courts. Those whose labor is not worth the national minimum—the aged, the crippled and the blind, the mentally or morally deficient, the epileptic, and the chronically reckless and feebleminded—will be maintained by the community. Of all the ways of maintaining those unable to earn a full livelihood by far the most costly and injurious is to allow them to compete in the labor market, and thus to drag down by their very infirmity those who are whole. There are still people, of course, who simply cannot imagine how a legal minimum wage could possibly be enforced, just as there were, sixty years ago, economists who demonstrated the impossibility of factory laws. As a matter of fact, the legal wage can be seen in force today both in Victoria and in New Zealand.

NOT THANKFUL.

For nearly thirty years C. E. Graham has been publisher of the Wessex Radical. He has just sold out. His valedictory follows:

It is usual for the editor, in passing, to thank the public for past favors. We thank nobody. What we have had we have earned—twice over. We have turned grindstone to grind more axes and for less pay and fewer thanks than any other man living—or dead.

For twenty-eight or twenty-nine years we have been at the crank, and we know what we are talking about. We can not say, like Vanderbilt, "the public be d——d," but we have nothing. The e is nothing to say, certainly nothing to thank anybody for.

If there be any position where one does more work for less pay, thrives grim leisure for more jobs than the country editor, and for fewer thanks and less money, we say "God pity him," for he needs pity. The position as editor of a country newspaper is one of the hardest, most thankless, hardest to please, easiest to offend, and surest to receive kicks, cuffs and curses, and have ever been. I do not see what there is to compensate those who do it for.

You stock a poll of a man for [illegible] and he gets up and tells you in a most public manner that you are a liar. You speak the truth every time, and he is your enemy for life and will always afterward leave his work done at the other place." If you mention [illegible] greater Britain for a week, there are the right hand and returning in the same manner, and you fail to mention the fact, though you know nothing about it and can know nothing about it, unless told, you are a despicable villain with designs against him and working for his rival or his enemy, whose wife you did speak of as going on a visit because he came to your office and told you all about it and ask of you to mention it in your paper—in two places, and he "very much wishes to get the two items in the same column or on the same page."

Many are Canadians.

Seven members of the United States congress are Canadians by birth. Six of them were born in the province of Ontario and the other in Nova Scotia. The natives of New Brunswick, who have figured in past congresses, have effaced entirely, including the Hon. Jeremiah Simpson, better known as "Black Jere Jerry" of Moscow Ledge, Kansas. It will be noted all the above Republicans: Senator Julius Mendham of Michigan, born in Hamilton, Ont.; Senator Jacob H. Gallinger, of South Hampshire, born in Cornwall, Ont.; Senator Jos. H. Millard, of Nebraska, born in Hamilton, Ont.; Senator Thos. Kearns, of Utah, born in Woodstock; [illegible] Congressman Jas. F. McCleary, of Minnesota born in Ingersoll, Ont.; Congressman Jas. A. Hughes, of West Virginia, born in Coramia, Ont.; Congressman Wm. Connell, of Pennsylvania, born in Cape Breton, N.S.

Divine service is held every Sunday evening in St. Peter's Church, Windermere, at 7:30 p.m. All are welcome.

Seeds! Trees! Plants! Roses, Bulbs For Spring Planting.

Agricultural Implements, Bee Supplies, Fruit Baskets, and Fertilizers.

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ROBERT ELLIOTT, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
PETERBOROUGH,
East Kootenay, British Columbia

THOMAS O'BRIEN,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, ETC.
Office in Upper Columbia Navigation & Tramway Company's Building,
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This Company now offers for sale their lands along the Columbia River and Lakes in blocks of 160 acres and upwards.

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NOTICE.

Parties cutting timber or wood on the lands of this Company without authority will be prosecuted.

A NEW LABOR PARTY

Is Named Provincial Progressive Party

The labor delegates met in convention at Kamloops last week and held several meetings.

Up to the last, everything was in harmony and there was every sign in a determination to hold together. The 9th constituted represented the Miners, Typographical, Boilermakers, and Railroad Unions, of seven officers, three were from the upper country, three from the coast, and one from Kamloops. The platform was adopted and rearranged in the afternoon, leading socialists declaring themselves satisfied and willing to accept the decision of the majority.

The following resolutions were passed: 1. That all schoolbooks should be printed in the province. 2. Condemning the provincial Attorney-General and the Minister of Justice for their inaction in regard to the alien law and asking that action should be compulsory. 3. That the control of the Canadian telegraphs should be assumed by the Government. 4. The Dominion Government to legalize the union label. 5. A provincial movement to place the union label on all its printing. 6. Condemning Sunday labor. 7. Endorsing Mr. Smith Curtis' bill on Trades Unions and that of J. H. Hawthornwaite on Workmen's Compensation. 8. Making criminal the non-payment of wages. 9. Condemning past and present Governments, approving the formation of a new party and naming the same as the Provincial Progressive Party.

The convention then elected as officers of its permanent organization, Chris. Foley, Miners' Union, Rossland, president; James Wilks, Miners' Union, Nelson, vice-president; J. D. McNiven, Typographical Union, Victoria, secretary-treasurer, and J. H. Watson, Boilermakers' Union, Vancouver; H. Buckle, Typographical Union, Nanaimo; D. Stevens, Council of Railroad trainmen, Kamloops, and T. Beckton, Miners Union, Phœnix, an executive committee. Corresponding secretaries are to be elected by local organizations. Some speeches and votes of thanks terminated the proceedings. The executive council held its first meeting on the 17th.

Santo sells Blue Ribbon Tea because it is the best.

Heating for forging is, in its way, quite as important as heating for hardening; care and uniformity in the application of heat in the first instance is very essential. Should the steel be overheated in this operation no care afterward in hardening or tempering will remedy the evil. The blast should be watched to see that thin or exposed edges of steel do not get too much fire. In tools carrying a cutting edge, finishing off and temper hardening is frequent.

Compulsory Arbitration.

The good effects of the arbitration method of settling labor disputes as practiced in New Zealand, says the Kamloops Sentinel, are worthy the consideration of our legislators. If further testimony be needed to emphasize the fact that it is the duty of the state to provide such legislation as will minimise industrial disturbances and the disastrous consequences attending them, the findings of the Indiana labor commission furnish it. And when it is remembered that in the state of Indiana there are more than 3000 factories, workshops and other centers of industry, giving employment to some 175,000 wage earners, the opinions of the commission cannot be esteemed other than of great importance.

The injury sustained by the public is often more grievous than that borne by the disputant. Without the intervention of the state, our legislators in short the public must grin and bear it, and as it is the duty of the state to do the greatest possible good to the greatest number, it is surely the duty of the legislature to grapple boldly with the labor question so as to reduce these disturbances to a minimum by providing a rational and just method of settlement.

The man who refuses to believe that honesty is the best policy is a born politician.

The cost of sinking a three-compartment shaft 7x20 feet in and around Butte, Mont., varies from $20 to $25 per foot.

Instead of pretending that you don't care, look around and see how serrow is just as certain to all men as life itself. The man that gets really interested in other people's sorrows is pretty certain to forget his own.

The Idaho law of mining claim location requires the sinking of a shaft or an excavation of 10 feet depth below the lower rim, and in this work 100 cubic feet of earth or rock must be removed. The ordinary shaft, 4x4 feet and 10 feet deep, or a tunnel 4x4 feet and 10 feet long, complies with the law. Sixty days from notice of discovery and location is allowed for this.

The Kennedy, Amadore county, is the deepest California mine shaft—2350 feet vertical.

With 150 feet fall 450 cubic feet of water per minute would give, with a good water wheel, a practical efficiency of about 85 H. P. A 24-inch pipe would carry the water 1200 feet with a head loss of about 2 per cent.

THE BETTER WAY.

To look out upon the world in its hideous strife would make many a heart of us sick unto death, were not the ideal of a better way, a revolutionized social order, flung high in the clear ether of the soul's purview. Contemplating human society as it now exists, squalid, suffering, starving, gorging, bribing, lying; every man seeking his good at the price of his brother's misery, one wonders how man ever conceived a hell more hateful than we ourselves maintain. It would be easy to forsake the world as the old hermits did, leading one's own life in solitude. But the other way is the socialist's way. It was the way of the Nazarene carpenter. Not to forsake men, but to rouse them from their sleep of death; to show them the vision of a social order from which foul things would flee, in which fierce things would grow tame, in which discord would be turned to harmony.

Once let the soul of man catch the vision of the social ideal, and there springs up in his heart the inspiration of a cause great enough to live for—and to die for. It is the light of this inspiration which burns in the face of him of the ragged coat and grimy hand as he stands on the city curb, jeered by the vulgar crowd, crying into men to see the truth he sees. This is the pure flame which quickens the heart of him who after days of toil bends then half the night at the grinder's case that the truth may come in the cold letters on the printed page. This flame—the flame of Illinois—has warmed the heart of every man or woman imprisoned for the cause of human liberty; it warmed the heart of Luther as he hurled defiance at a cowardly crew; it warmed the heart of John Ball as he defied the cohorts of the King; it quickened the steady pulse of Socrates the Olympian as he drank the cup of hemlock; it shone in the face of that matchless elder brother of the race as the night fell on Calvary. It is the torch of the soul bidding us hope. It is the promise of a stiffless progress. It is the beacon of a better order shooting its brightening ray into the darkness of man's social morasses.—Ex.

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Stranger

Should your meanderings about this mundane sphere take you to

Peterborough

Remember that there is an hotel in the El Dorado of America at which pilgrims may enjoy all the comforts of a home, at prices on a par with the damage levied by other houses throughout this district. The idealistic scenery of this Beauty Spot in Nature's Wonderland can best be enjoyed from the verandah of the

UNION HOTEL

The cuisine supplied assays high. The bedrooms are large, airy and luxuriously furnished. The other accommodations are unexcelled in the district, and the brands of bottled commoners kept in stock are health-giving and soul-inspiring when taken in proper quantities. The proprietors names are

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